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Relationship of perception with community attitudes about handling prehospital prevention of cervical injury risk in traffic accident patients in Watdek Village Maluku Tenggara

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KEYWORDS

Perception;
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Abstract Accidents are the fourth cause of death, after heart disease, cancer and stroke, ± 50 increases per year 100,000 population each year, 3% of the causes of death are due to direct spinal cord trauma, 2% due to multiple trauma. Attitudes or responses are very closely related to the handling of pre-hospital prevention of cervical injury in traffic accident patients because a positive response will affect the accuracy in handling pre-hospital prevention of cervical injury in traffic accident patients. This study aims to determine the relationship of perceptions with public attitudes about the handling of pre-hospital prevention of cervical injury in traffic accident patients in the village of Watdek, Southeast Maluku. The design of this study is a correlation with approach cross sectional. The sample size is 67 respondents. Sampling using simple random sampling, data collection using questionnaires and calculation processes using the test chi-square using SPSS 18.0 α 0.05 error. The results of this study showed that most 32 respondents had sufficient perceptions and 13 of them had negative attitudes in handling pre-hospital cervical injury prevention and a small proportion of respondents (5 respondents) had good perceptions and positive attitudes. A good perception, especially in the pre-hospital treatment of cervical injury prevention in traffic accident patients will be intelligence, especially a positive response if you meet with an accidental community with the attitude that is in accordance with the first limping procedure in patients with cervical injury. So that the action can help patients before arriving at a health facility.

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Introduction

35
36 **Q3** Traffic accidents are one of the biggest problems that exist
37 in this modern era. Traffic accidents based on the provisions
38 stipulated in article 93 of Government Regulation Number
39 43 of 1993 paragraph 1 are "An unforeseen and unintentional
40 road event involving a vehicle with or without other
41 road users resulting in human casualties or property loss."
42 Whereas according to the Act No. 22 of 2009 concerning road
43 traffic and transportation referred to as "minor injuries"
44 are injuries that result in victims suffering from illness who
45 do not require hospitalization in hospitals or other than are
46 classified as severe injuries. Cervical injuries can also be
47 interpreted as cervical trauma. which causes spinal cord
48 lesions resulting in neurological disorders, depending on the
49 location of damage to the spinal nerves and damaged nerve
50 tissue in patients to the level of "complete" where the
51 patient experienced a total malfunction.¹ Spinal cord injury
52 was first recorded around 1700 BC on papyrus by Edwin
53 Smith. The most common causes of cervical injuries are traf-
54 fic accidents (50%), falls (25%), and sports-related injuries
55 (10%); in addition, due to violence and work accidents.

56 ²States in the world there are more than 1.24 million
57 people died and there are 20-50 million people injured that
58 can cause disability due to traffic accidents. There was a
59 very significant increase in accidents of 15% in motor vehicle
60 users. The global status report on road safety 2017, reflect-
61 ing information from 180 countries, shows that the total
62 number of road traffic accidents is 1.25 million per year,
63 with the highest road traffic fatality rates in low-income
64 countries. As many as 62% of deaths from traffic accidents
65 are reported to occur in developing countries Indonesia is
66 one of the middle-income countries. ³Maluku recorded the
67 accident prevalence reached 34.5% and that caused cervi-
68 cal trauma reached 1.4%, while in southeast Maluku itself
69 the accident rate was recorded increasing every year. Based
70 on data from the⁴ traffic accidents in the last 3 years have
71 increased, each in 2015 the number of traffic accidents 46
72 events, with 68 victims, suffering from 6 cervical injuries, 18
73 people died. In 2016, there were 87 traffic accidents, with
74 131 victims, 9 physical injuries, and 18 deaths. Whereas in
75 2017 the number of traffic accidents reached 107 events,
76 with 184 victims, 14 cervical injuries, and 17 people died.
77 Based on a preliminary study conducted on the people of
78 Rt 01/Rw 01 JL. Trikora Southeast Maluku, it was found
79 that 15 out of 20 residents did not know about cervical
80 injuries and treatment of cervical injuries. In their per-
81 ception that quickly helping patients and taking them to
82 the hospital is an important thing done by residents when
83 a traffic accident occurs, regardless of the patient's level
84 of awareness, and also signs of injury to the cervical area,
85 such as pain, bruising/ecchymosis, muscle spasm, Decreased
86 sensation and abnormal mobility.

87 Pre-Hospital care is a service before entering the hos-
88 pital. Pre-hospital care is often the best aspect of the
89 hospital's health care system. Based on the WHO annual
90 report, around 100 million people suffered serious injuries
91 and 5 million died due to accident cases (trauma emergency
92 cases). Good pre-hospital services will reduce mortality
93 rates by up to 50%. Pre-hospital service failures often occur
94 due to poor coordination between hospitals as the main

95 providers of emergency services and the community in the
96 field.

97 The community as the first helper who was at the scene
98 before the victim was taken to health services. Poor pub-
99 lic perceptions about first aid in preventing cervical pain
100 are often found in the field, for example, the community
101 appoints victims without paying attention to the signs of
102 cervical pain risk, because people's perceptions about cervi-
103 cal pain are still not good, then the community does not
104 take action to prevent cervical injury. like propping up the
105 victim's neck instead of Colar Neck. Attitude is an aspect of
106 perception. Attitudes are formed from the stimuli of a per-
107 son who then becomes a perception. Attitudes or behaviors
108 in daily life are influenced by perception. Stimuli received
109 by each individual are not always the same, giving rise to
110 different perceptions between individuals. So, when per-
111 ceptions and bad attitudes are carried out at first hospital
112 help, the victim's morbidity and mortality increases.

Aim of study

113 This study aims to determine the relationship between per-
114 ception and community attitudes about the handling of
115 pre-hospital prevention of cervical injury risk in traffic acci-
116 dent patients in Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku.
117

Methodology

118 The design of this study is correlation with the cross-
119 sectional approach. The sample size is 67 respondents.
120 Sampling research using simple random sampling, data col-
121 lection using questionnaires and the calculation process
122 using the chi-square test using SPSS 18.0 error α 0.05.
123

Result

124 Based on the results of data analysis using the chi-square
125 test obtained p value = 0.004, which means it is smaller than
126 $\alpha = 0.05$, so it can be said that there is a relationship in the
127 closeness of the relationship with the Contingency Coeffi-
128 cient = 0.375 low category. So, it can be concluded that there
129 is a close relationship between perception and community
130 attitudes about handling pre-hospital prevention of cervical
131 injuries in RT 001 RW 001 Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku
132 in 2018.
133

Discussion

Public perception about the handling of prehospital for cervical injury prevention in Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku

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138 The results of the data collection were interpreted to be
139 almost half of respondents who had enough perception
140 about the handling of prehospital prevention of cervical
141 injuries (47.8%). Perception research results seen from the
142 education of respondents found that almost half of respon-
143 dents (16) respondents had high school education, had less
144 perception. ⁵Suggested that perception is the ability of the
145 brain to translate stimulus or process to translate stimu-

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146 lus or process that enters the human senses. Perception
147 contains a very broad understanding, concerning internal
148 and external. One extreme factor⁶ that affects perception
149 is education. ⁵Suggested that perception is the ability of
150 the brain to translate stimulus or processes that enter the
151 human senses Human's perception there are different view-
152 points in sensing. So that when the respondent has a less
153 perception about the management of pre-hospital preven-
154 tion of cervical injuries in traffic accident patients, when
155 they meet with these conditions the respondent is confused
156 about what attitude to take. Because there are those who
157 perceive something that is good or positive perceptions or
158 negative perceptions that will affect visible or real human
159 actions.

160 Public attitudes about handling pre-hospital 161 cervical injury prevention in Watdek Village, 162 Southeast Maluku

163 From the results of the study found that most of the 37
164 respondents (55.2%) were negative about the handling of
165 pre-hospital prevention of cervical injuries in traffic acci-
166 dent patients, and almost half 30 respondents or (44.8%)
167 were positive about the handling of pre-hospital injury pre-
168 vention cervical in traffic accident patients. Respondents
169 with high school education have uncertain emotions, some-
170 times good, sometimes not, and when various opinions
171 come from various parties can influence the attitude and
172 determine decisions because respondents with high school
173 education where the period of looking for identity and are
174 still not consistent with what is done. So, it is difficult
175 to determine attitude when doing help to others, espe-
176 cially interactions in handling pre-hospital prevention of
177 cervical injuries in traffic accident patients. ⁷one that influ-
178 ences attitude is personal experience. Respondents who
179 have received counseling about basic life support have a
180 positive attitude because they have received such coun-
181 seling and always will. So that if a traffic accident occurs
182 the respondent can immediately handle pre-hospital and
183 also prevent cervical pain in patients with traffic accidents.
184 Whereas the respondent had received counseling about basic
185 life support but had a negative attitude because what had
186 been obtained in counseling was considered as past angina
187 and/or was considered unimportant so that when receiving
188 a patient at risk of cervical injury the respondent was unable
189 to take a position in pre-hospitalizing the patient.

190 Relationship between perception and community 191 attitudes regarding pre-hospital management of 192 cervical injury prevention in traffic accident 193 patients in Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku 194 (2018)

195 The chi-square statistical test results obtained p
value = 0.004, which means it is smaller than $\alpha = 0.05$,

so it can be said that there is a relationship in the close-
ness of the relationship with the Contingency Coefficient
value = 0.375 low category. This concludes the relationship
(+) with the understanding the better a person's per-
ception, the more positive the attitude to be taken. In
the relationship it was concluded that there was a close
relationship between perception and community knowledge
about handling pre-hospital prevention of cervical injuries
in traffic accident patients in RT 001 RW 001 Watdek
Village, Southeast Maluku in 2018. Perception related to
this attitude can be seen in the attitude component which
contains trust individuals, relate to things how individuals
have perceptions of the object of attitude, with what is
seen and known, views, thoughts, beliefs, personal experi-
ences, information from others and emotional needs. The
function of attitude is also related because this attitude
makes individuals to understand the world, which brings
order to various kinds of information that need to be
assimilated in daily life. Each person has a motive to want
to know, understand and want to get a lot of experience
and knowledge. Knowledge is one of the important domains
for perception and attitude.

Conclusion

1. Nearly half the community's perception of the handling
of pre-hospital prevention of cervical injuries in traffic
accident patients in Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku,
is of sufficient perception.
2. Most of the community attitudes about handling pre-
hospital prevention of cervical injuries in traffic accident
patients in Watdek Village, Southeast Maluku, are nega-
tive.
3. There is a relationship between community perceptions
and attitudes about handling pre-hospital prevention of
cervical injuries in traffic accident patients in Watdek
Village, Southeast Maluku. With a low relationship.

Conflict of interest

²The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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